

PROPOSES LAWS TO COVER PLOTS

Attorney General Urges 18
Statutes to Strengthen
U. S. Neutrality.

PRESENT MEASURES FOUND INADEQUATE

Legislation Favored Would
Broaden Powers of the
National Executive.

Washington, June 3.—General revision of American neutrality laws was proposed to Congress to-day in a memorandum submitted by Attorney General Gregory and concurred in by the State Department, as a result of the government's experience with problems arising out of the war and out of relations with Mexico.

Enactment of eighteen new laws is recommended to correct defects in existing statutes, to cover present omissions of law "for the observance of obligations imperatively imposed by international law upon the United States, and to make crimes against American neutrality punishable under Federal laws." At present many such acts do not violate Federal criminal law.

Would Extend Executive Power.

Almost every phase of activity in the United States on behalf of foreign governments which has resulted in Federal prosecution under the broad charge of conspiracy would be made specifically criminal by the proposed legislation. In addition, the powers of the President would be broadened with respect to withholding clearance to suspected vessels, further employment of the land and naval forces to preserve neutrality, imposing a more rigid censorship upon wireless and cable messages to belligerent countries and seizing arms and ammunition about to be exported in violation of an embargo.

One of the proposed laws would authorize collectors of customs or other persons duly empowered by the President to inspect foreign private vessels in American ports, for the purpose of investigating and detecting any use of attempted use of the vessels in violation of neutrality laws. Use of such vessels as a place of resort for conspirators against American neutrality would be made a crime. Another law would make criminal certain activities here of foreign spies.

The proposed legislation would make criminal the following acts:

To prevent or attempt to prevent exportation of American goods by threats or violence to persons engaged in the manufacture or exportation of such articles, or by damage to the articles, the instrumentalities of their transportation or their place of manufacture.

To set fire to any vessel engaged in

foreign commerce with the United States, or to place bombs or explosives aboard her with intent to injure or destroy the vessel or its cargo.

To send or conspire to send from an American port any vessel to participate in hostilities or to be delivered to a belligerent nation for participation in hostilities.

To use, or attempt to use, application or counterfeiting of any seal of any executive department or government commission.

To set on foot, participate in, or attempt to participate in, any naval expedition against a power with which the United States is now at peace.

For any interned officer, soldier or sailor of a belligerent government to attempt to escape from the United States; also for any one to aid or attempt to aid in the escape or attempted escape.

To swear falsely to any document intended for use by a foreign government in any dispute or controversy with the United States.

For any government employee to communicate to a foreign government, or its agents, or to obtain, "without lawful authority," information relative to the national defense, or for any one to furnish such information by unlawful means.

To conspire to destroy or injure property within the United States belonging to a foreign government with which the United States is at peace, "when such injury or destruction is an offense under the laws of such foreign country of the grade of felony or more serious than when one or more families to such conspiracy do any act in the United States to effect the object of the conspiracy."

For any one to assume or pretend to be a diplomatic officer or other official of a foreign government accredited to the United States, with intent to defraud such foreign government or any person.

The proposed legislation would prevent aliens other than diplomatic or consular officers or attaches from acting in the United States as the agents of foreign governments without prior notification to and the consent of the government of the United States.

BILL INCREASING ARMY SIGNED BY PRESIDENT

Most Provisions Must Await
Passage of Appropriations.

Washington, June 3.—President Wilson to-day signed the Hay-Chamberlain army reorganization bill, which provides for a gradual increase in the standing army to 160,000 men and federalization of the national guard. The bill is now law, but until the appropriation bill is passed most of the provisions cannot be put into effect.

Secretary of War Baker already has started his plans for enlisting about 15,000 additional men the coming year and for obtaining 1,500 new second lieutenants, mostly by examination of civilian applicants.

It is hoped that the provision for recruiting through 50,000 postoffices in the United States will solve the recruiting problem. The new law allows postmasters a bonus of \$5 for every accepted recruit they turn in.

Important features include an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for a government nitrate manufacturing plant, establishment of military training camps for volunteer citizens and creation of several boards to investigate questions of preparedness.

1,700 OFF TONIGHT FOR PLATTSBURG

Special Trains to Carry
N. Y. Rookies to Military
Training Camp.

QUESTIONS KEEP HEADQUARTERS BUSY

More than 600 Already Enrolled
for Naval Training
Cruise.

"You must reach Plattsburg early Monday morning!"

This command was issued to the 1,700 prospective rookies who have been chosen to spend a month of the summer in military service. They were not instructed how to reach the camp or what trains to take, but approximately 1,000 men, some of them in olive drab, will pile on the 9:20, pulling out of Grand Central Station to-night. It is the only train that will bring them in time to Plattsburg.

About 700 rookies will not go by way of New York. At enrollment headquarters, 31 Nassau Street, it was said yesterday that these were coming by way of Boston, Buffalo and other points.

Grand Central will look like a fortress to-night. The New York Central officials have made all arrangements to handle the men and have provided trains carrying every sleeping berth to accommodate every rookie. At 500 to 400 in a train, it was estimated that not more than three trains would be needed for the New York contingent.

Headquarters Kept Busy.

These will reach Plattsburg about 6:30 to-morrow morning. The men will be lined up, and either Captain Hugh Dorey or Major Peter Murray will give them their first appraising inspection. Captain Dorey left New York early this morning to attend to the preliminary details. After the inspection ceremony each man will be asked for \$30, the regular charge. Then they will be assigned to companies, will receive their uniforms and will be ordered to erect their tents. The first day will be devoted to nothing else.

Late applicants who applied yesterday were encouraged to postpone their training to either the July or August camp. The telephone wires of enrollment headquarters were kept busy all day. An idea of the nature of the questions may be gained by such answers as:

"Train leaves Grand Central at 9:20."

"Yes, you can wear your uniform if you want to."

"We don't know if General Wood will be there."

"We'll arrive in Plattsburg early Monday morning."

As a rule mobilization in New York, as in other cities, towns or villages, attracts a great crowd of women admirers—mothers, sisters, wives and sweethearts. Such a crowd is expected at the station to-night.

While the "big" boys will be training at Plattsburg, the smaller ones—2,000 of them—will pitch their tents on the military reservation at Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, on July 1. For two months these New York schoolboys will have vigorous physical and military training under army instructors. Boys still attending school will be enrolled as student cadets, and others of school age who have been forced to go to work will be enrolled as apprentice cadets. The boys of the student cadet body who propose to enter the professions will be assisted in every possible way to obtain a thorough education.

600 for "Naval Plattsburg."

The cost to each boy will be about 20 cents a day for subsistence and \$4.25 for a uniform. The National Camp School Association, of 1 Broadway, provides tents, cots, tableware and all other necessities other than bedclothes and blankets, which the boys will have to supply themselves.

The "Naval Plattsburg," as the naval training cruise which will be offered to civilians is commonly known, has already enrolled more than 600 men. Nine battleships have been assigned by the Navy Department for training purposes. Each recruit will be asked to deposit a fee of \$30, but those unable to afford this will be given the training free of charge, as the committee in charge of the cruise has a fund for reimbursing the government for all who cannot afford to pay.

A mass meeting will be held next Friday night at the Harvard Club to discuss naval preparedness in general and plans for furthering the forthcoming naval training cruise for civilians in particular.

Plattsburg Rookies See
West Point Men Drill

Five hundred Plattsburgers looked over their Uncle Sam's office factory at West Point yesterday. The rain tried

to spoil the day just when the bugles were blowing to turn the cadets out for full dress parade. Under ordinary conditions they would have been spared the soaking.

When Captain George Simonds, acting commandant of cadets, heard that the Plattsburgers were waiting to see what his men could do in the way of marching, he gave the order to turn them out in spite of the rain. So the bugles began blowing again, the cadets laid aside their waterproofs and came trooping down from the porches of their barracks, where they had taken refuge.

Their best uniforms, their shakos and pom-poms, were considerably dampened, but not their drilling. The 500 trim, healthy looking youngsters, appearing in little by late with their chin straps, went through their evolutions with snap and perfection.

The Plattsburgers acquired a new ideal of marching perfection. They made up their minds to get ready for hard work themselves at the drilling, which will begin for most of those on the cruise Monday morning.

Lewis Sanders, who was at Plattsburg last year and afterward organized a field artillery battery of his comrades there, got up an instruction class on the deck of the Albany, on which the trip was made.

A number of regular army officers were also aboard, among them Captain Halsted Dorey and Captain George Johnston, aids to General Wood; Captain John R. Proctor, of the Coast Artillery; Lieutenant Smalley, of the 2d Cavalry, and General George Andrews, retired.

The cruise was in charge of Landon P. Marvin, secretary of the Harvard Club, and one of the most active of the Plattsburg graduates.

Others on the trip were George Oakley Totten, of Washington, D. C., architect and polo player; J. Voyd Derby, secretary of the Military Training Camps Association; Francis B. Apple, in charge of the range and drill work of the regiment; acting Inspector John J. Collins and Lieutenant Joseph A. Henry, of the Police Department; Henry S. Hooker, George B. Snyder, the engineer; Herbert K. Stockton, Samuel S. Auchincloss, Ernest MacDonald, Julian A. Ripley, Ernest K. Coulter, head of the Big Brother Movement; the Rev. John A. Wade, of the Episcopal Church; and Alderman Henry H. Curran.

PREPAREDNESS WINS IN CHICAGO

Day-Long Parade Impres-
sive Without Comic Pic-
tures or Hilarity.

WATCHFUL WAITING LOSES ITS PLACE

Hundred Thousand Marchers
Show Leanings on Issues Typi-
fied by Col. Roosevelt.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Chicago, June 3.—Had it been arranged as a Roosevelt demonstration, instead of as a purely patriotic demand for adequate military and naval strength, Chicago's great preparedness parade to-day could not have proved more effective. Indeed, it would not have been as effective, for a Roosevelt demonstration would have been discounted as such. To-day's tremendous outpouring of citizens of every grade in the social scale was a pronouncement on the great issues typified as in no other person or thing by Theodore Roosevelt.

Down Michigan Avenue, past "Candidates' Row," they marched, men and women alike, to give emphasis to their patriotic devotion to the American flag and to show how eager they were that it should be preserved from any tinge of dishonor. "Watchful waiting" had no place in to-day's parade. The boomers of this and that favorite son, sitting in their headquarters in the big hotels along the lake front, or standing in the lobbies, could not escape for an instant the tramp of thousands of feet outside, and the booming forth by more than 300 bands of patriotic anthems. It seemed to make their prattle about "availability" and "will have the most delegates" even more trifling and insignificant than such chatter usually is.

Outside their windows was a real demand, not for a "vote getter," but for an issue vital enough to drag more than 100,000 marchers and more than 1,000,000 spectators from their daily occupations. It had no tinge of partisanship, and yet its very idea was inspired by the inadequacy of the preparedness

RAIN CAN'T HALT HARTFORD MARCH

17,000, from All Parts of
Nutmeg State, Parade
for Preparedness.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Hartford, Conn., June 3.—Connecticut believes in preparedness, rain or shine. Seventeen thousand of its citizens demonstrated this fact to-day in the preparedness parade here, the last sections of which marched gaily past the reviewing stand in drenching rain.

The demonstration was the biggest public event witnessed in Hartford since the gold standard parade of 1896. Cities from every corner of the state opened their gates to pour their hundreds of enthusiasts into the procession, and the cheering thousands that banked the sidewalks solidly along the line of march showed that the spirit of the occasion was not altogether with the parade.

In the reviewing stand was Governor Marcus H. Holcomb, surrounded by the mayors of all the important Connecticut cities and the chief state officials. For two hours and a half, absolutely regardless of the rain and sullen skies, the eighty-four sections of the procession tramped past the stand. There was a generous sprinkling of women in the ranks. The place of honor was assigned to three hundred officers and bluejackets from the battleship Utah, who were headed by their own band.

It was essentially a democratic parade. Millions of men and women whose names are linked with high civil and political offices in the state, marched elbow to elbow with laborers and schoolboys. Governor Holcomb, Senator George P. McLean, headed the delegation from Simsbury, his home town. State Senator George M. Landers was seen among the ranks of New Britain workmen. With the employees of the Life Insurance Company, of which he is president, marched ex-Governor Morgan G. Bukelev. Hiram Percy Maxim, jr., inventor of the rifle silencer, walked with his employees. A squadron of officers in brightly decorated floats gave an unexpected touch of picturesqueness to the procession.

WIRELESS AND TUG AID ISADORA DUNCAN'S TRIP

Dancer Catches Steamer—Pass-
port Made Her Miss.

Miss Isadora Duncan missed the boat yesterday. It was the steamship Byron, bound for Buenos Ayres, where she is to open her South American engagement. She was sad indeed, cried her misfortune to destiny, and sat on her trunk at Pier 8, Brooklyn, wondering what was wrong with the State Department.

The dancer had a passport, but it was an old one and had been marked "cancelled." Three days ago she applied for a new one, but it had not arrived when the Byron sailed. But did she give up hope? No; she just chatted, hoping someone would help her get her way.

A messenger interrupted with the announcement that the passport for the dancer had arrived at the American Consulate in Manhattan. "Destiny again," cried the dancer. "Have them send it over in a taxicab and see if Captain Williams can't be persuaded by wireless to halt his ship down the bay for me. Also, charter a tug."

All this was promptly done, and Miss Duncan and her party did not miss the boat, after all.

YOUNG DEMOCRATS TO DRILL

Wilson to Discuss Military Plans with League.

Announcement was made yesterday that a delegation from the Young Men's Democratic League would be received by President Wilson at the White House on Wednesday.

Frank D. Shelley, president of the league, said he had received word from Secretary Tumey that the President would be pleased to meet the young Democrats and discuss plans for the formation of a military training camp in this state and for the organization of "junior" young Democrats throughout the country.

Mr. Shelley said a site of twenty-three acres had been acquired near this city for the camp and will be under the supervision of General De Witt Hamilton.

Prince Von Hatzfeldt at Rye. Prince and Princess von Hatzfeldt Trachenberg, with their personal attendants and the prince's official staff, arrived yesterday afternoon in Rye, N. Y., where they will spend the summer. The Imperial German Embassy, to which the prince is counselor, is there. Ambassador Count von Bernstorff is expected to arrive at Rye late this week.

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which is being offered the country by the present Administration.

Marchers Provide Issue.

It was borne in on the delegates and leaders here, for no one in Chicago could escape the fact that these great parades to-day—that, if they nominated a man who could make a real fight for what the marchers were tramping for, half the battle which is to be decided in November would be won. And back of that thought lay news of the other that these great parades that issue as Colonel Roosevelt.

The great parade, in close order, massed from curb to curb, rolled like a tide through the streets all day. It was as if the great skyscrapers were the banks of a river, and the marching thousands, each with an American flag, the current moving between them. The weather was perfect.

There were no floats, no comic costumes, no hilarity and little of the holiday spirit apparent. The air played by the hands were either patriotic or military.

The precision with which the parade moved was itself said to be a lesson in preparedness, for it was handled by Captain Raymond Sheldon, of the regular army, by a system of telephones. The demonstration started promptly at 9 o'clock a. m., upon a salute of twenty-one guns. When a gap opened up from one of the 102 sub-stations and word from Captain Sheldon the division leader sounded a whistle, whereupon the great sky-scrapers were their best at a double quick and closed up the interval.

At 4 p. m. the official count showed 106,553 persons had passed the reviewing stand in Grant Park. About 25 per cent of these were women.

Declaring that the people are turning of preparedness as the issue and that Root is the logical choice of preparedness advocates, Henry L. Stimson, New York, made a statement on the parade. Not to be outdone, Senator Weeks got out a statement containing a mention of his service in the navy and on the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

George W. Perkins traced the analogy of the trade with regard to the Roosevelt candidacy.

"Every time I have looked out of the windows of the room in which am working to-day I have seen thousands upon thousands of men and women marching down the avenue, each carrying an American flag," said Mr. Perkins. This has been, of course, one of the Chicago's history. What does it signify? What does it mean?

"This thought must be in the mind of every man who sees it. There can be only one answer, viz., the spirit, the heart of the men of America is being aroused as it has not been aroused since 1860."

"But where is the leader? The name of the President of the United States not only fails to be mentioned, but it is scarcely thought of in any of these demonstrations. Now, every thoughtful man who sees it, must realize that the first requisite to preparedness is leadership."

"Far be it from me in any way to make capital for Colonel Roosevelt out of what I have seen from my windows during this long day, but I cannot help repeating what every one has been saying to me as they witness this

parade, viz., that it was his courage, his foresight, his great patriotic spirit, that started the hearts and the minds of our people throbbing and moving in the direction they are now taking. "Colonel Roosevelt typifies, if ever a man did, all that these great parades mean. He is the leader. There is no other leader; there can be no other real, genuine leader. The people know this, and they are calling for him."

"This great parade for preparedness is another proof that the American people are turning toward the issue of preparedness," said Mr. Stimson. "The further fact that yesterday the Democratic party in the House of Representatives put itself clearly against preparedness so far as the national programme is concerned, by refusing to continue the battleship programme and by committing this country for this year to the building alone of a class of battleships which the great battle of the North Sea this week has shown the limitations of, make it clear that it is to the Republican party alone that this country must turn for real, effective and genuine preparedness."

Mr. Stimson then eulogized Elihu Root.

Senator John W. Weeks, a graduate of Annapolis, and a member of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate, said:

"The great naval battle of this week furnishes a demonstration of the fact that the Democratic party is pitifully incapable of managing the vital affairs of the United States. At almost the very moment when battle cruisers, cruisers and destroyers were being sent to the bottom, the Democratic party in the House passed a naval bill which was universally recognized as incomplete and inadequate."

An impressive incident was the stoppage of the whole line at 2 p. m. when the marchers and spectators joined in the singing of "America."

Fifty members of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, led by Miss Alice Paul, held a little parade of their own to emphasize the purpose for which they are in Chicago, namely, to obtain a plank in the Republican platform amendment. As the parade was moving north in Michigan Avenue the women, carrying an appropriately worded banner, moved south. For the most part they were cheered, even by the marchers, who let the women pass.

A banner inquiring if the marchers were quite sure that they wanted preparedness got two men, one of whom was Captain Horace Wild, a balloonist and member of the aerial reserve corps of the army, into trouble. Two blue coats cut down the banner and arrested Wild and a companion. Wild said that the banner was sent him from New York by the Woman's Peace Party, with the request that he display it prominently.

Hurt When Elevator Drops. A freight elevator in a factory at 115 Grey Street, Williamsburg, fell three stories to the ground floor yesterday, and mortally injured Samuel Kopert, twenty-six, of 73 Graham Avenue. He was taken to Williamsburg Hospital. The car carried 3,000 pounds, it was said, when it was licensed to bear only 1,500.

Wife Seeks Missing Husband. After waiting for more than two months, Mrs. Freda Sissler, wife of Edward Sissler, twenty-three, a clerk at 1009 Flushing Avenue, Williamsburg, had an alarm sent out yesterday by the police in the attempt to find her husband. He set out for work on April 1. It was the last seen or heard of him.

1,500 BOY SCOUTS RALLY IN RAIN

Ninety Brooklyn Troops
Demonstrate Skill in
Prospect Meadow.

Brooklyn Boy Scouts, 1,500 strong, held their fifth annual rally in the Long Meadow in Prospect Park, yesterday afternoon, despite the heavy downpour of rain.

From concealed positions in the ring of hills that surrounded the flagstaff the boys of ninety different troops at 2:30 o'clock rushed to the colors, each troop bearing aloft its troop flag. Following the color rush there was a demonstration of bugling by Troops 81, 43, an elephant riders' tourney, a Paul Revere race, a wheelbarrow race, a flag relay race and a review and inspection by B. Meredith Langstaff, borough Scout commissioner.

A demonstration of wall scaling and lifesaving was offered by Troop 81. First aid was demonstrated by Scouts selected from several troops. There was an archery exhibition by Troop 41, which has the only archery team in the city, and demonstrations of signalling were made by members of four troops under the leadership of Scoutmaster William J. Denham.

Troop 21 erected a lofty signal tower in fifteen minutes, under Assistant Scoutmaster Julian H. Salomon. It was lashed together by ropes.

Between fifty and sixty first class Scouts camped over Friday night in the park. Yesterday morning they caught frogs in a park pond and cooked their legs for breakfast.

Two tents were devoted to an exhibit of work done by the boys during the last winter. Chief in interest was an electrical signalling device designed and built by William Bevers, of Troop 65. Other exhibits included woodwork, maps, wireless apparatus, batteries, birds and birds' eggs, bees and aeroplane models.

James E. West, chief executive of the Boy Scout movement; Anthony Fiala, explorer and author; Judge Norman S. Dike, Daniel Beard, Woodruff Leeming and Arthur M. Howe were among those who acted as judges in the contests.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, New York West Forty-third Street

DIRECT ATTENTION TO THEIR SUMMER SCHEDULE OF BUSINESS HOURS:

From June 15th to July 3rd:
Daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturdays 1